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## PRIORITIZATION OF DATA TO BE TRANSMITTED IN A ROUTER

The invention relates to queue management during routing of data packets.

Fig. 1 shows the parts of a mobile system that are essential to the invention. Mobile Stations MS communicate with Base Transceiver Stations BTSn over an air interface Um. The base transceiver stations are controlled by Base Station Controllers BSC associated with Mobile Switching Centres MSC. A subsystem controlled by a base station controller BSC, including the base transceiver stations BTS controlled by the system, is called a Base Station Subsystem BSS. The interface between the exchange MSC and the base station subsystem BSS is called an A-interface. The part of the A-interface in the mobile system that is on the side of the exchange MSC is called a Network Subsystem NSS. The interface between the base station controller BSC and the base transceiver station BTS, in turn, is called an Abis-interface. The mobile switching centre MSC connects incoming and outgoing calls. It has similar functions as an exchange of a Public Switched Telephone Network PSTN. In addition to these, it also performs functions that are typical of mobile communication only, such as subscriber location management, in co-operation with the subscriber registers of the network, which are not shown separately in fig. 1.

A standard radio connection used in digital mobile systems is a circuit-switched connection, which means that resources allocated to a subscriber are reserved for the connection concerned for the entire duration of the call. A General Packet Radio Service GPRS is a new service designed for digital mobile systems, such as the GSM system. The packet radio service is described in ETSI specifications TC-TR-GSM 02.60 and 03.60. The packet radio service makes it possible to offer the user of a mobile station MS a packet-form radio connection effectively utilizing radio resources. On a packet-switched connection, radio resources are reserved only when speech or data is to be sent. The speech or data is collected in packets of a certain length. When a packet like this has been transmitted over the air interface Um, and the transmitting party does not immediately have a new packet to send, the radio resource can be released to other subscribers.

The system of fig. 1 comprises a separate Serving GPRS Support Node or SGSN, which controls the operation of the packet data service on the network side. The control comprises, for example, logging of the mobile station

on and off the system, location updating of the mobile station, and routing of the data packets to the correct destination. In the present application, 'data' is interpreted widely to mean any information transmitted in a digital mobile system, for example speech encoded in digital form, data transmission  
5 between computers, or telefax data. An SGSN node can be in connection with a base transceiver station BTS, a base station controller BSC or a mobile switching centre MSC, or it may be separate from them. The interface between an SGSN node and a base station controller BSC is called a Gb-interface.

Information, such as control signalling and speech or other data is  
10 transmitted in the packet network by GPRS frames. Each frame F comprises a header 1 and a data part 2. In order that the system would know which mobile station has sent the frame, the header 1 comprises an identity identifying the mobile station, for example a Temporary Logical Link Identity TLLI. When a mobile station registers in the GPRS network, the network gives the mobile  
15 station a TLLI identity for use during the GPRS connection. After the GPRS connection, the same TLLI identity can be reassigned to some other mobile station.

In the header 1, it is also sometimes possible to use a Network Layer Service access point Identity NLSI as well as the TLLI identity to  
20 indicate the application protocol used by the mobile station.

In a packet radio network it is possible to imagine a situation in which a subscriber using a personal computer PC communicates with another computer 14 through a packet network 10, data network 11, router 13 and a local area network LAN. A long data transmission or several short consecutive  
25 data transmissions are in progress between the computers PC and 14, for example in accordance with Internet FTP protocol. Simultaneously, the user of the computer PC or some other subscriber initiates an interactive session, for example in accordance with the Internet Telnet protocol. If the packet of each interactive session had to wait at the nodes along the connection for the  
30 termination of the long data transmission, then the response times would grow so long in the interactive session that it would no longer be sensible to use the service.

The basic idea in many known queue management mechanisms is that short tasks in a queue can be prioritized over long tasks. When the short  
35 tasks are transferred to the beginning of the queue, the average waiting time is shortened. As an illustrative example for this can be given a queue that

comprises 10 tasks with a duration of 1 unit and 1 task with a duration of 10 units. The average value of the waiting times (before the task is started) is 13.2 units if the long task is performed first. If the long task is performed last, the average waiting time is only 5 units.

5           The problem with the application of the queue management system in the packet radio system is that in the packet radio system no mechanisms are defined by which a short task can be distinguished from a long task. It is not possible to conclude from an incoming packet how many packets of the same application will be arriving after the packet concerned.

10           In addition, the packet radio network sets certain requirements that do not occur in all queuing systems. One such requirement is that the packets of one and the same user belonging to one and the same application must be sent on the FIFO (First In First Out) principle. Later arriving packets must usually not be prioritized over earlier packets of the same application and the  
15 same user. Another requirement is that the operation of not a single application of even one user must be interrupted for so long that the application sets down the connection.

          The object of the invention is thus to provide a method and an equipment implementing the method so that the above problems associated  
20 with queuing in the packet radio network can be solved. The objects of the invention are achieved by a method that is characterized by what is stated in claim 1. The preferred embodiments of the invention are claimed in the dependent claims.

          The basis of the invention is that  
25           - at least two queues are formed at a node of a packet network,  
          - a packet arriving at the node is conducted to a queue on the basis of at least one subscriber-specific criterion and/or service-quality-specific criterion, and  
          - a predefined number of packets is sent from the queues to the  
30 destination at one go.

          Further, different queues can be given different priorities on the basis of the subscriber, terminal equipment, application, quality of service, and the amount of data contained in the queue. All the while it is observed that the service of any queue is not interrupted for so long that the application would  
35 set down the connection.

In the present application, 'queue' means any arrangement by which the same effect is achieved as by physical placement of packets in different queues. With regard to the use of memory, it may be more economical to keep only pointers relating to the packets in different queues. A queue can be implemented, for example, as a chained list in which each element of the list contains a pointer pointing to the next and/or previous element.

Since the packets of interactive sessions can be prioritized over the packets belonging to long data transmissions, the response times of the interactive connections are shortened and the service is sensible to use even when other applications are operating on the background.

An arriving packet can be conducted to a queue assigned to it on the basis of a subscriber-specific and/or quality-of-service-specific criterion. The subscriber-specific criteria include, for example:

15       - A subscriber/terminal equipment to which the packet concerned is addressed. The subscriber can also be identified on the basis of a TLLI identity or network address, such as an IP address, of the connection. Formation of a separate queue for each user ensures that a newly registered user can start using the services relatively quickly.

20       - A transport layer process (e.g. TCP) that can be identified on the basis of the identity of a TCP session. The procedure makes it possible to support applications that open several TCP connections simultaneously, e.g. one connection for each picture of a WWW page.

The quality-of-service-specific criteria include, for example:

25       - The Quality of Service QoS of a receiving subscriber. The GPRS specifications define four different qualities of service. On the basis of the quality of service, it is possible to ensure that the packets of the critical applications can be transmitted within the maximum time defined by the specifications.

30       - The application or application class that can be identified on the basis of the port of a TCP protocol. By separating from one another different applications, such as FTP, Telnet and WWW, one can ensure that interactive applications need not wait for any long data transmissions to be terminated first.

35       The applications can be separated one by one, or the applications can be divided into different application classes that differ from one another

with respect to the service quality requirements, e.g. with respect to the greatest delay allowed. From the queues with the highest quality of service, packets can be sent immediately. The subscribers can also be divided into different quality classes. Prioritization can be effected so that separate queues  
5 are formed for the data on the basis of each criterion. From each queue, a certain amount of data is sent on the FIFO principle. Data is then sent from the next queue, and so on. The amount of data transmitted at one go can be set such that each queue with one and the same quality of service is given an equal amount of transmission time in each transmission turn. Alternatively, the  
10 same number of packets can be sent from each such queue, whereby the subscribers are offered service of the same quality even though the connection of one subscriber may be poorer than that of another.

The amount of data transmitted at one go can also be regulated on the basis of the data located in the queue so that more packets are sent from  
15 queues with many packets than from shorter queues. It is also possible to monitor the service that has been given to each queue earlier, for example by maintaining a moving average of time for the time the packets are in the queue. The average of time is to be maintained constant for each queue with the same quality of service by serving better a queue that has been offered  
20 service of a quality below the average. At the same time, it is monitored that the operation of not a single user and/or a single application is interrupted for so long that the application would set down the connection.

If the division is made entirely on the basis of the subscriber or the terminal equipment, the data packet of each new connection is assigned a  
25 queue of its own, and so it is not placed at the back of a single long queue like in the case of one common queue. In this kind of division made entirely on the basis of a subscriber-specific or connection-specific identity (e.g. TLLI identity), however, problems arise if one and the same subscriber starts simultaneously more than one application requiring different service. For example, the  
30 subscriber may be transmitting a large amount of data by the FTP protocol and let the transmission continue as background processing when he starts an interactive session, such as a TELNET session. Because of the FTP session, the queue of the subscriber concerned may already contain large quantities of data, and so the response times in the interactive session may become unduly  
35 long.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the problem is solved by improving the division so that a separate queue is formed for each application type and/or each TCP process. This improves the operability of the applications requiring short response times as compared with the simple  
5 embodiment described above. If, for example, TELNET can be identified as a unique application or application class on the basis of the TCP protocol and a unique queue is assigned to it, the data packets of the TELNET application can be prioritized over packets of the same user located in the queue of the FTP session.

10 Prioritization can be further improved by controlling the amount of data sent from each queue at one go. If the division into queues is based on the subscriber identity, the amount of data sent at one go can be defined on the basis of the subscriber's quality of service. The quality of service is negotiated as the subscriber registers to use the GPRS network or possibly  
15 also during the session. If the subscriber's quality of service has a high priority, a larger amount of data is sent from a queue like this at one go than from a queue with a low priority. The subscriber with a higher quality of service is thus offered better service, and the operability of his applications is improved. Further, the queues with the highest priority can be processed immediately,  
20 whereas those with other priorities are processed in turns. If the division is based on the application or TCP process and it is detected that a certain queue contains a relatively small amount of data, all the remaining data can be transmitted at one go, whereby the application or the TCP process need not wait for a small amount of data so as to be able to terminate the task. Here the  
25 transmission of the last few packets of a queue hardly slows the other queues at all, and yet it clearly improves the operation of the application or TCP process concerned, since any extra delay is eliminated.

In the following the invention will be described in greater detail by means of preferred embodiments and with reference to the attached drawings,  
30 in which

fig. 1 shows the parts of a mobile system that are essential to the invention, and

fig. 2 illustrates packet management by means of queues.

As shown in figures 1 and 2, a support node SGSN 15 in a packet  
35 network functions as a router and buffers data in a queue, forwarding it through a base station system BSC - BTS to a mobile station MS and a



computer PC connected to it. Since an air interface Um forms a clear bottleneck, a queue is formed at the SGSN node 15. If all the data buffered in the SGSN node 15 is kept in a single FIFO queue, especially interactive applications, such as Telnet and WWW, which transmit often but small amounts of data at a time, will suffer. Correspondingly, queues may form at a Gateway GPRS Support Node GGSN, since the GGSN is a gateway between a GPRS network and some other type of network, such as Internet.

The subscriber can be identified on the basis of an TLLI identity sent in a header 1 of a frame F. The TLLI identity identifies each connection between the mobile station and the SGSN node. The application can be identified unambiguously on the basis of a port number of a TCP protocol. Since TCP processes are also separate entities, they too can be distinguished from each other. Each GPRS subscriber can be identified when the parameters of the subscriber are checked from a GPRS register or some other such database.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, queues Qi are formed in a router on the basis of a subscriber-specific identity and application class. When a new subscriber registers in a system, his data is assigned a queue of its own. When the subscriber then starts several applications at the same time, a separate queue is provided for each simultaneous application. The advantage of the arrangement is that an application performing a long data transmission can function on the background without interfering unduly with any interactive application started after it. Even here, the amount of data transmitted at one go can depend on the subscriber's quality of service, the quality of service of the application and/or the amount of data in the queue.

A packet radio can be used in critical tasks. For example, the International Union of Railways IUR requires that at the highest priority, a 128-byte message is transmitted in less than 0.5 seconds. To achieve this rate, special measures must be taken. When the quality of service QoS is negotiated – i.e. as a mobile station registers as a user of the services offered by the GPRS network, or possibly even later during the session – the new quality of service is signalled to the routers of the GPRS packet network. When the SGSN node 15 receives a packet to an address of the Public Switched Packet Data Network PSPDN that has a high-priority quality of service, the SGSN node conducts the packet to a high-priority queue.

The quality of service can be signalled to the routers on the packet network e.g. by providing each packet with a code indicating the quality of service. Since in the GPRS specifications four alternative qualities of service are defined, it is possible to identify them by two bits. Alternatively, the new  
5 quality of service can be signalled by a separate message indicating a change in the quality of service, the message being sent to a router located somewhere along the connection. The router will store the changed quality of service in its memory.

When each packet is provided with a code indicating the quality of  
10 service, each node along the connection can make the decisions concerning priority independently. The priority can be easily changed by a 2-bit identity without a separate message indicating a change in the quality of service. The priority of individual packets can be changed easily without first sending, for example, a message raising the priority and then, after the packet, a message  
15 lowering the priority.

When the quality of service changes and a separate message indicating the change is sent, it is not necessary to add a code indicating the quality of service to each separate packet. Another advantage achieved is simplification of billing, since a change in the quality of service, which is the  
20 billing criterion, is signalled by a separate message.

Packets destined to a mobile station do usually not have a mechanism for changing the quality of service during the session, so the quality of service is usually defined as the subscriber registers to use a GPRS connection.

25 Parameter  $K_i$  in Fig. 2 illustrates the amount of data sent from each queue at one go. As compared with prior art routing using a single queue, the service is improved if a plural number of queues  $Q_i$  is used and parameter  $K_i$  is constant. The service can be further improved by adjusting parameter  $K_i$ , for example, on the basis of the quality of service such that more data is sent from  
30 the high-priority queues at one go than from the low-priority queues. Queue  $Q_2$  illustrates a situation where a small amount of data remains in the queue in addition to amount  $K_i$ . Transmission of entire queue  $Q_2$  here clearly improves the operation of the application concerned without that the other subscribers and/or applications would suffer too much. A suitable threshold value for such  
35 exceeding of  $K_i$  is, for example, 30 to 50%. Correspondingly,  $Q_4$  illustrates a

queue comprising little data. Transmission of short queues before long ones shortens the average waiting time.

When packets are routed from a source to a destination, the nodes in between can use different queuing methods. For example, criteria optimized  
5 for an SGSN node may be different from those optimized for a GGSN node. In the present application, a packet network can be interpreted in the wide sense so that it comprises the base transceiver stations BTS and base station controllers BSC of a mobile system, in which the queuing mechanism provided by the invention can also be implemented.

10 The buffering and queue formation disclosed in the invention are described by way of an example in connection with a GPRS network node. Similar queues and buffers can naturally also be implemented at a base transceiver station BTS and/or a base station controller BSC of a mobile telephone network. It will be obvious to a person skilled in the art that as the  
15 technology develops, the basic idea of the invention can be implemented in many different ways. The invention and its embodiments are thus not limited to the above examples but can vary within the scope of the claims.

## CLAIMS

1. A method of routing packets in a packet network, **characterized** by
- forming at least two queues at a node of the packet network and
  - 5 conducting a packet arriving at the node to a queue on the basis of at least one of the following criteria:
    - - subscriber-specific criterion, such as
      - - - subscriber identity;
      - - - connection identity, such as TLLI;
      - 10 - - - transport layer process, such as TCP process;
      - - - network address, such as IP address;
    - or
    - - service/quality-of-service-specific criterion, such as
      - - - quality of service (QoS) of the subscriber receiving the
      - 15 packet;
      - - - port of the TCP protocol of the application or application class;
  - and
  - transmitting a predefined number of packets from the queues at
  - 20 one go.
2. A method according to claim 1, **characterized** in that at least one criterion is a subscriber-specific criterion and that at least two queues are formed for a subscriber that has more than one simultaneous connection, the queues being separated on the basis of a service/quality-of-
- 25 service-specific criterion.
3. A method according to claim 1, **characterized** in that at least one criterion is a subscriber-specific criterion and that a separate queue is formed for each simultaneous connection of a subscriber that has more than one simultaneous connection.
- 30 4. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, **characterized** in that the number of packets sent from each queue per time unit is defined on the basis of one or more of the following criteria:
- quality of service of the subscriber receiving the packet;
  - quality of service of the application associated with the connection;
  - 35 - amount of data in the queue concerned; and
  - rate of the service previously offered to the queue concerned.

5. A method according to claim 4, **characterized** in that from queues with the highest quality of service, packets are sent as quickly as possible.

6. A method according to claim 4 or 5, **characterized** in that the rate of the service previously offered to the queue is defined as a moving average of the time that the packets are in the queue, and that the number of packets sent per time unit is maintained essentially the same at least for the queues with the same service/quality of service.

7. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 6, **characterized** in that at least from the queues with the same service/quality of service, packets are sent so that over a long period of time each queue is given an equal amount of transmission time.

8. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 6, **characterized** in that at least from the queues with the same service/quality of service, packets are sent so that over a long period of time an equal number of packets are sent from each queue.

9. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that when packets are sent from a queue, it is checked whether the number of packets remaining in the queue is smaller than the predefined threshold value, and if so, these packets are sent as well.

10. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 9, **characterized** in that the quality of service of the subscriber and/or application is signalled to the nodes located along the connection by providing each packet with an identity indicating the service/quality of service.

11. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 9, **characterized** in that the service/quality of service of the subscriber and/or application is signalled to the nodes located along the connection by a separate message indicating a change in the service/quality of service.

12. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that it is also monitored in the method that the time interval between two consecutive packets does not exceed, not even in a single queue, a threshold value of a delay that would make the application set down the connection.

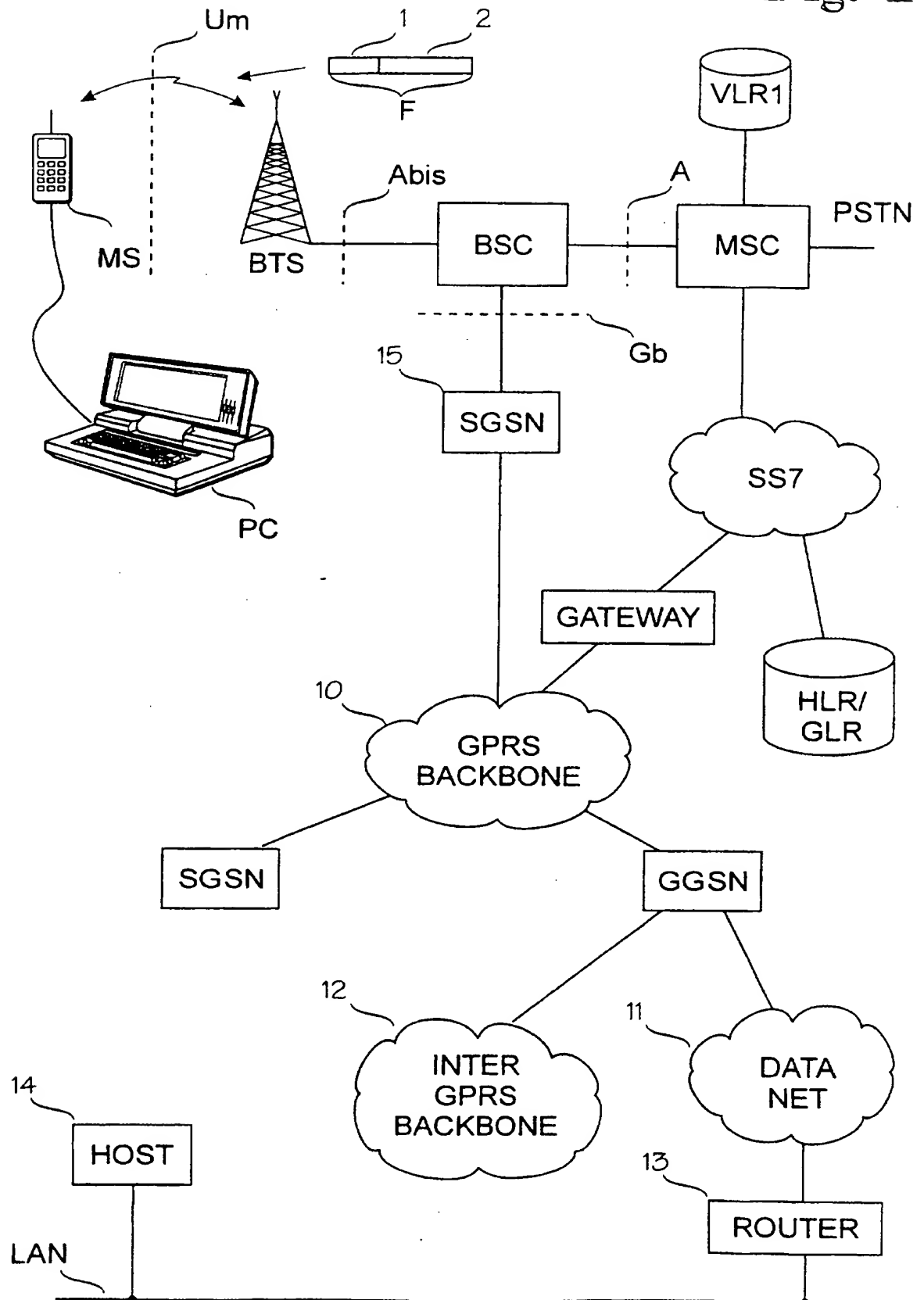
13. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that the packet network is a GPRS network and the routers are SGSN and/or GGSN nodes of the network.

14. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that a queue is formed at a base transceiver station (BTS) and/or base station controller (BSC) of a mobile system.

15. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that at least two different routing methods are used on a connection between a source and a destination of a packet.

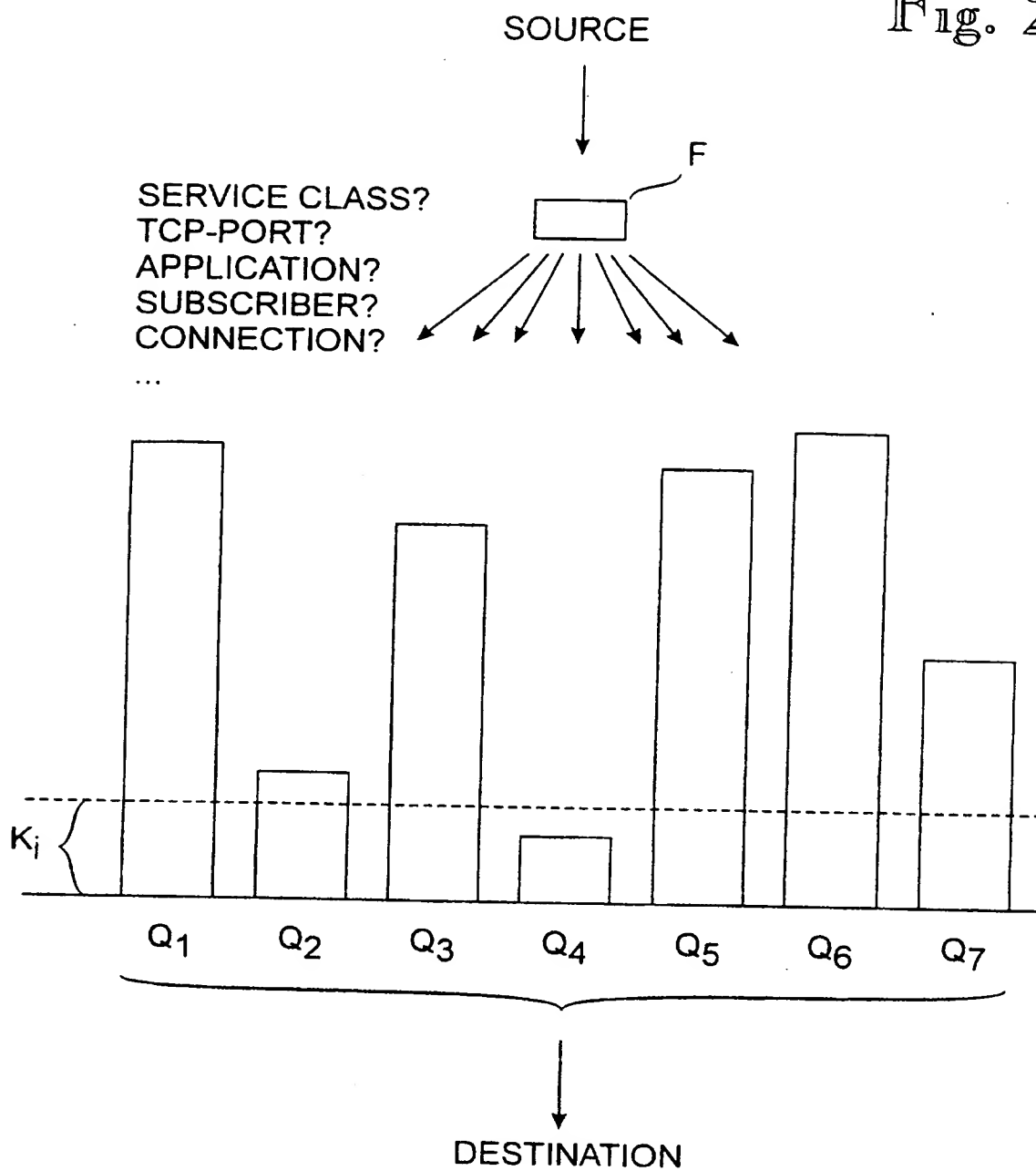
1/2

Fig. 1



2/2

Fig. 2





1  
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/FI 97/00187

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC6: H04L 12/56, H04Q 7/30  
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: H04L, H04Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  
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**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages   | Relevant to claim No. |
|-----------|--|-----------------------|
| Y         | Globecom '95, vol. 3, 14 Nov. 1995, Chakraborty,<br>"Mobile Multimedia : In Context to ATM Transport<br>and GMS/GPRS Mobile Access Networks",<br>pp 1937-41, especially paragraphs II and VII.<br>-- | 1-15                  |
| Y         | WO 9532570 A1 (NOKIA TELECOMMUNICATIONS OY),<br>30 November 1995 (30.11.95), page 10,<br>line 15 - page 11, line 3; page 12,<br>line 24 - page 13, line 15<br>--                                     | 1-15                  |
| A         | WO 9319559 A1 (ROKE MANOR RESEARCH LTD.),<br>30 Sept 1993 (30.09.93), page 5, line 10 - line 24<br>--  | 1-15                  |

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

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Date of mailing of the international search report

7 August 1997

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Name and mailing address of the ISA/  
Swedish Patent Office  
Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM  
Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

Anders Ströbeck  
Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/FI 97/00187

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages   | Relevant to claim No. |
|-----------|--|-----------------------|
| A         | WO 9319551 A1 (TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON),<br>30 Sept 1993 (30.09.93), page 4, line 24 - line 36;<br>page 9, line 1 - line 12<br>--          | 1-15                  |
| A         | EP 0407161 A2 (KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA),<br>9 January 1991 (09.01.91), column 3,<br>line 16 - line 40; column 4, line 14 - line 28<br>--<br>----- | 1-15                  |

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**  
Information on patent family members

01/07/97

International application No.  
PCT/FI 97/00187

| Patent document<br>cited in search report | Publication<br>date | Patent family<br>member(s)  | Publication<br>date  |
|---|---------------------|---|--|
| WO 9532570 A1                             | 30/11/95            | AU 2567295 A<br>EP 0761053 A<br>FI 942406 A   | 18/12/95<br>12/03/97<br>25/11/95                                     |
| WO 9319559 A1                             | 30/09/93            | EP 0592623 A<br>GB 2265278 A,B<br>FI 932934 D<br>NO 932345 A                                    | 20/04/94<br>22/09/93<br>00/00/00<br>27/12/93                         |
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| EP 0407161 A2                             | 09/01/91            | CA 2020295 A<br>DE 69029343 D,T<br>JP 3038139 A<br>US 5179557 A<br>US 5278830 A<br>JP 3113935 A | 05/01/91<br>15/05/97<br>19/02/91<br>12/01/93<br>11/01/94<br>15/05/91 |

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